

Knollenberg	Neal	Skaggs
Kolbe	Nethercutt	Skeen
LaFalce	Neumann	Skelton
LaHood	Ney	Slaughter
Largent	Norwood	Smith (MI)
Latham	Nussle	Smith (NJ)
LaTourette	Oberstar	Smith (TX)
Laughlin	Obey	Smith (WA)
Lazio	Olver	Solomon
Leach	Ortiz	Souder
Levin	Orton	Spence
Lewis (CA)	Owens	Spratt
Lewis (GA)	Oxley	Stearns
Lewis (KY)	Packard	Stenholm
Lightfoot	Parker	Stockman
Lincoln	Pastor	Stokes
Linder	Paxon	Studds
Lipinski	Payne (NJ)	Stump
Livingston	Payne (VA)	Stupak
LoBiondo	Peterson (MN)	Talent
Longley	Petri	Tanner
Lowey	Pickett	Tate
Lucas	Pombo	Tauzin
Luther	Pomeroy	Taylor (MS)
Maloney	Porter	Taylor (NC)
Manton	Portman	Tejeda
Manzullo	Poshard	Thomas
Markey	Pryce	Thornberry
Martini	Quinn	Thornton
Mascara	Radanovich	Thurman
McCarthy	Ramstad	Torkildsen
McCollum	Rangel	Torricelli
McCrery	Regula	Towns
McDade	Richardson	Trafficant
McDermott	Riggs	Upton
McHale	Rivers	Vento
McHugh	Roberts	Visclosky
McInnis	Roemer	Volkmer
McIntosh	Rogers	Vucanovich
McKeon	Rohrabacher	Walker
McKinney	Ros-Lehtinen	Walsh
McNulty	Rose	Wamp
Meehan	Roth	Ward
Meek	Roukema	Waters
Menendez	Rush	Watt (NC)
Metcalf	Sabo	Watts (OK)
Meyers	Salmon	Weldon (FL)
Mica	Sanders	Weldon (PA)
Millender-	Sanford	Weller
McDonald	Sawyer	White
Miller (FL)	Saxton	Whitfield
Minge	Scarborough	Wicker
Mink	Schaefer	Williams
Moakley	Schiff	Wilson
Molinari	Schumer	Wise
Mollohan	Scott	Wolf
Montgomery	Seastrand	Wynn
Moorhead	Sensenbrenner	Yates
Moran	Serrano	Young (AK)
Morella	Shadeegg	Young (FL)
Murtha	Shaw	Zeliff
Myers	Shays	Zimmer
Myrick	Shuster	
Nadler	Sisisky	

NAYS—30

Becerra	Furse	Pelosi
Berman	Gibbons	Rahall
Conyers	Gutierrez	Reed
DeFazio	Johnston	Roybal-Allard
Eshoo	Lantos	Royce
Farr	Lofgren	Schroeder
Fattah	Martinez	Stark
Fazio	Matsui	Torres
Filner	Miller (CA)	Velazquez
Frank (MA)	Pallone	Woolsey

NOT VOTING—19

Barrett (WI)	Green (TX)	Jackson-Lee
Boucher	Gunderson	(TX)
Chapman	Hayes	Peterson (FL)
Collins (MI)	Heineman	Quillen
Dellums	Hoekstra	Thompson
Durbin	Hunter	Tiahrt
Frost		Waxman

□ 1509

Mr. MATSUI, Ms. PELOSI, Ms. WOOLSEY, and Mr. BERMAN changed their vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island changed his vote from "nay" to "yea."

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the Senate bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RAILROAD RETIREMENT BOARD—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and the Committee on Ways and Means:

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Railroad Retirement Board for Fiscal Year 1995, pursuant to the provisions of section 7(b)(6) of the Railroad Retirement Act and section 12(1) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 27, 1996.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FEDERAL LABOR RELATIONS AUTHORITY—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight:

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 701 of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454; 5 U.S.C. 7104(e)), I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for Fiscal Year 1995.

The report includes information on the cases heard and decisions rendered by the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the General Counsel of the Authority, and the Federal Service Impasses Panel.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 27, 1996.

FAMILY-FRIENDLY WORKPLACE ACT OF 1996—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES (H. DOC NO. 104-270)

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States; which was read and, together with the accompanying papers, without objection, referred to the Committee on Education and Economic Opportunities and ordered to be printed:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for consideration and passage the "Family-Friendly Workplace Act of 1996." Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis. This legislative proposal

is vital to American workers, offering them a meaningful and flexible opportunity to balance successfully their work and family responsibilities.

The legislation would offer workers more choice and flexibility in finding ways to earn the wages they need to support their families while also spending valuable time with their families. In particular, the legislation would allow eligible employees who work overtime to receive compensatory time off—with a limit of up to 80 hours per year—in lieu of monetary compensation. In addition, the legislation contains explicit protections against coercion by employers and abuses by unstable or unscrupulous businesses.

The legislation also would amend the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1993. This statute currently allows eligible workers at businesses with 50 or more employees to take up to 12 weeks of unpaid, job-protected leave to care for a newborn child, attend to their own serious health needs, or care for a seriously ill parent, child, or spouse. Although enactment of this statute was a major step forward in helping families balance work and family obligations, the law does not address many situations that working families typically confront. The enclosed legislation would cover more of these situations, thereby enhancing workers' ability to balance their need to care for their children and elderly relatives without sacrificing their employment obligations. Under the expanded law, workers could take up to 24 hours of unpaid leave each year to fulfill additional, specified family obligations, which would include participating in school activities that relate directly to the academic advancement of their children, accompanying children or elderly relatives to routine medical appointments, and attending to other health or care needs of elderly relatives.

I urge the Congress to give this legislation favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, September 27, 1996.

DOS PALOS LAND CONVEYANCE

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H.R. 4041) to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a parcel of unused agricultural land in Dos Palos, CA, to the Dos Palos Ag Boosters for use as a farm school.

The Clerk read as follows:

H.R. 4041

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. LAND CONVEYANCE, UNUSED AGRICULTURAL LAND, DOS PALOS, CALIFORNIA.

(a) CONVEYANCE AUTHORIZED.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, including section 335(c) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1985(c)), the Secretary of Agriculture may convey to the Dos Palos Ag Boosters of Dos Palos, California, all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property (including improvements thereon) held